	500 grammes per square metre, cut or stamped out, but without other sewing work.
404 and ex 405	Woollen tissues, even if in combination with other textile materials (except silk), of kinds not specially mentioned in the Statistical Index,* weighing more than 500 grammes per square metre.
	Woollen yarns (containing at least 10 per cent of wool) :—
ex 381-384	Single.
ex 385-388	Of two or more strands, not specially mentioned.
	[NOTE.—Nos. 389-390 (*not prohibited*) relate to loop or fancy yarns, and No. 391 [*not prohibited*) to woollen yarn in small packets put up for retail sale.
	The prohibition of the export of "woollen" yarns applies to yarns made from the hair of sheep and goats, camel's hair, the hair of the alpaca, llama, vicuna, hare or rabbit, and from the wool of other animals.]
	Yarns of jute (see Jute yarns); yarns of wool (see Woollen yarns); harvest yarn (*sködegarn*) (see Binder twine).
	Zinc :
ex 946	Unmanufactured [*with the exception of zinc produced from raw material (not from scrap) at a Swedish refinery*]; also scrap.
947 A	Sheets, even with a coating of other non-precious metal.
ex 947 B	Wire, pipes and parts of pipes; anodes, even if provided with ears, with or without holes.
947 C	Rolled sheets furnished with holes (so-called boiler zinc).
948	Rods.

DENMARK.

LIST OF ARTICLES THE EXPORTATION OF WHICH IS PROHIBITED.

22nd October 1915.

NOTES.

1. As regards goods in transit and transhipment goods (in the Copenhagen free port and all other Danish harbours), all such goods, if of a kind prohibited to be exported from Denmark, are covered by the prohibition unless they are on a through bill of lading to a port in a foreign (non-Danish) country.

The prohibition is therefore applicable in cases where the goods are either shipped to a Danish port "to order," or where the goods are redestined to another port than the one originally mentioned in the bill of lading (unless it is merely a question of redestination to another port in the same country).

(20928.)

2. According to an official notice published in the "Berlingske Tidende" of the 12th February, 1915, permissions to export granted by the Ministry of Justice are valid only for one month from the day on which permission was granted, unless other conditions are determined in the permit itself.

*The following tissues are specially mentioned in the index, and are therefore excepted from the prohibition, *viz.*, press cloth; machine-felt, endless or woven round for factory use [393]; carpets, mats, and rugs [394-9], velvet and plush [400]; tissues shaped in manufacture not specially mentioned [*except woollen blankets of this kind*] [401]; double-mounted tissues, not combined with other textile materials, unbleached or bleached, weighing 100 grammes or less per square metre [402]; dress cloths weighing 300 grammes or more per square metre, containing threads wholly or partly of silk, the silk not exceeding 3 per cent of the total weight of the tissue [403].

Acids, organic, together with their compounds. [For other acids, see Nitric, Sulphuric, and under general headings, such as Drugs.]
Aluminium and manufactures thereof (see Materials, raw); aluminium salts, aluminium compounds.
Ammonia sulphate (see Manures); ammonia and ammoniacal salts.
Ammunition of all kinds, and distinctive component parts thereof.
Aniline and aniline combinations (see Tar colours).
Antimony (see Materials, raw); antimony compounds.
Arms (see Weapons).
Artificial manures (see Manures).
Asbestos (see Materials, raw).
Automobiles, etc., (see Motor vehicles).
Balsams, gums, and resins.
Bandaging and dressing materials (including tarred jute and hygrascopic cotton).
Barbed wire.
Barium and its compounds.
Barks, leaves, roots, and seeds for medicinal use.
Barley (included under Cereals); barley meal, etc., (see under Flour).
Beans and peas (see Fodder-stuffs).
Benzine (petrol); benzol (see Tar colours, etc.).
Bilberries, dried.
Bones, raw and calcined, bone dust (see Manures); bonefat, bone-grease and bone-oil (see Lubricants).
Bran (see Fodder-stuffs).
Brass of all kinds, old and new, brass scrap (see Materials, raw).
Bread (see Flour).
Bromine and its compounds.
Cables, electric.
Calcium and its compounds.
Candles (paraffin candles).
Carrots (see Fodder-stuffs).
Cattle-food (see Fodder-stuffs).
Cereals of all kinds, and rice; corn offals (see Fodder-stuffs).
Cheese.*
China clay (kaolin) (see note * at foot of page 31).
Chrome ore; ferrochrome.
Clothing of wool (see under Woollen goods).
Clover seed.
Coal and coke; coal tar.
Cocoanut yarn and cordage made thereof.
Coins† of gold or silver (see under Gold).
Colours (tar colours) and organic ingredients for producing tar colours including, specially, aniline and aniline combinations, benzol, cresol, and metacresol.
Copper ore and slag derived therefrom.
Copper of all kinds, old and new‡, (including, *e.g.*, copper tubes), brass of all kinds, old and new, gun-metal of all kinds, scrap of copper, brass, and gun-metal (see Materials, raw).
Copper vitriol (copper sulphate).
Copra (see Oilseeds, etc.).
§ Cordage made of hemp, jute, or cocoanut yarn.
Corn; corn offals (see Fodder-stuffs).
Cotton and cotton yarn; cotton waste; hygroscopic cotton; empty cotton sacks.
Cotton seed (see Oilseeds, etc.).
Cresol and metacresol (see Tar colours, etc.).
Crucibles (graphite).
Cycles and parts of cycles; cycle tyres (see under Rubber.)
Degras.
Dressings (see Bandages).
Driving-belts of leather.

* A standing dispensation has been granted to cheese-producing dairies allowing them to export a quantity of cheese equal to 25 per cent of their future production. The quantity to be exported may also be taken from existing stocks. [26-8-15.]

† Travellers may carry with them gold and silver coins not exceeding 200 kroner in value.

‡ The term "copper" includes all kinds of copper, also manufactured copper [*December* 4, 1914].

§ No dispensations from this prohibition have been granted for the exporation of binder twine, and it is not proposed that any such dispensations should be granted. [20-6-15.]

Drugs of all kinds (all goods specified in the Decree of 1st August, 1914, containing regulations respecting goods dealt in by apothecaries*, with the exception of soap, perfumes, ordinary retail skin cream and powder).
Dyes (tar dyes) and organic ingredients for producing them (see Tar colours).
Earth nuts (see Oilseeds, etc.).
Electric cables.
Explosives and gunpowder, as well as raw materials for their manufacture (including sulphur, sulphuric acid, saltpetre, Chile saltpetre, nitric acid and glycerine).
† Fats [see under Lubricants, Medicaments (Drugs) Tallow, Oleo stock, etc., and under Lard.].
Ferrochrome; ferromanganese, ferromolybdenum; ferronickel; ferrosilicon; ferrotitanium; ferrotungsten; ferrovanadium.
Fertilisers (see Manures).
Flour and meal (including maizena and bread of all kinds).
Fodder-stuffs [including oil-cakes, hay, straw, malt-germs, crushed soya beans, bran, corn offals, all kinds of roots used for fodder, beet-roots, turnips, carrots, swedes, sugar-cane, vetches, (vetch seeds), bloodmeal, blood feeding, cake peas (both cooking and fodder peas), beans, and lentils.]
‡ Fuel-stuffs (coal, coke, petroleum of all kinds, benzine, and other materials for fuel).
Gas cleaning material, used.
Glycerine [see Lubricants and Explosives (raw materials for their manufacture)].
Gold and silver coin § or bars (including foreign coinage of gold and silver ‖, silver in plates and gold in leaves).
Grain (cereals) of all kinds, including rice; grain offals (see Fodder-stuffs).
Graphite and graphite crucibles.
Groats (including sago groats, rice groats, and buckwheat groats).
Gums, resins, and balsams.
Gunpowder (see Explosives).
Haematite iron ore, haematite pig iron, pyrites ("*svovlkis*" and "*jernkis*").
Hay (see Fodder-stuffs).
Hemp, raw, and cordage and yarn made thereof. §
¶ Hides (raw cattle-hides, and salted calf-skins of at least 8 kilogrammes salted weight, and dried calf-skins of at least 4 kilogrammes each). (See also Skins).
Hides and skins, prepared (except goat-skins), and leather.
Horses, including foals and colts.
Instruments and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or materials for warfare by land or sea.
Iron (ferro) alloys (see under Ferrochrome, etc).
Iron nails (galvanised) for ship's use (see Materials, raw).
Iron ore (haematite) pig iron (haematite), pyrites ("*svovlkis*" and "*jernkis*").
Iron plates, tinned or galvanised and waste of tinned plates (see Materials, raw).
Jute, raw, and cordage and yarn made thereof; jute sackcloth; jute sacks (empty).
Kainite (see Potash salts).
Knitting-machines; knitting-machine needles.
Lamb and sheep skins, prepared and unprepared.
** Lard; (pigs' fat), including fat for industrial use; compound lard.
Lead of all kinds, old and new; scrap lead (see Materials, raw); lead compounds.

* One copy of this Decree is on file at the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade (12049); and one copy, at the War Trade Department (38368, W. O. 2). China clay (kaolin) is prohibited under the heading of "drugs, etc." 4-10-15.

† The Danish Minister for Foreign Affairs states that practically all animal fats are now prohibited to be exported, but animal fats, such as horse fat, goose fat, and ducks' fat can still be exported and also herring and whale oil (in so far as not covered by the terms Lubricants and Medicinal oils). The prohibition of export applies to Danish products, but the Danish Government reserve the right of granting exemptions from the prohibition in respect of Danish fats. [29-7-15.]

‡ All the preparations covered by the expression "mineral oils and motor spirit." distillates of mineral oils, such as petroleum liquid, fuel gas oil, etc., come within the scope of the prohibition. [*December* 4, 1914].

§ No dispensations from this prohibition have been granted for the exportation of binder twine and it is not proposed that any such dispensations should be granted. [20-6-15.]

‖ Travellers may carry with them gold and silver coins not exceeding 200 kroner in value.

¶ The prohibition applies also to hides which, when trimmed, would fall within the specified weight limits.

** This prohibition does not apply to Danish-produced lard for human consumption, packed fastened, and marked in a special manner, nor to Danish-produced lard for technical uses (*i.e.*, lard not suitable for human consumption, but used for technical and industrial purposes, such as soap-making, etc.,) packed in a special manner and marked "inedible, etc."

Leather.
Leather wares:—leather goods, not fully worked, including all semi-manufactured leather goods which are merely cut out, stuck or sewn together; leather driving-belts; all kinds of saddlemakers' wares in the production of which the workers' wage does not, in the opinion of the Ministry of Justice, amount to at least 30 per cent of the value of the leather employed.
Leaves, barks, roots, and seeds for medicinal use.
Lentils (see Fodder-stuffs).
Linseed; linseed oil (included under Vegetable oils, *q.v.*); linseed oil varnish.
Lubricants (including lubricating oils, vaseline, glycerine, and bonefat, bone-grease and bone-oil).
Macaroni.
Magnesium and its compounds.
Maize (included under Cereals); maize meal (see Flour, etc.); maize starch (see Starch).
Malt; malt-germs (see Fodder-stuffs).
Manganese and manganese ore; ferromanganese.
*Manures:—manufactured artificial manures, including superphosphates, blood manure, bone dust, sulphate of ammonia, and raw materials for the manufacture of manure, including raw and calcined bones, and gas water. (See also under Potash.)
Margarine.
Materials, raw, for building or repairing iron or steel ships, as also for the manufacture of arms or ammunition [including aluminium and manufactures thereof; antimony, asbestos, lead of all kinds, old and new, tinned or galvanised iron plates, and waste of tinned plates; galvanised iron nails for ships' use, copper of all kinds, old and new, (including, *e.g.*, copper tubes); all brass, old and new, gun-metal of all kinds; unwrought nickel, nickel wire, seamless steel tubes (boiler and steam tubes), tin of all kinds, old and new,; vanadium ore; wolfram ore; zinc in blocks and sheets, metal scrap—of brass, copper, gun-metal, tin and lead].
Materials, raw, for making powder and explosives (including sulphur, sulphuric acid, saltpetre, Chile saltpetre, nitric acid, and glycerine).
Meal and flour (including maizena and bread of all kinds).
Medical specialities (*e.g.*, atophan); medical hand syringes and thermometers.
Medicaments and medicinal stores (see Drugs).
Medicinal parts of plants (barks, leaves, roots and seeds).
Mineral oils, etc., (see Fuel-stuffs).
Motor vehicles and motor cycles (including their component parts, also tubes and tyres); motor spirit (see Fuel-stuffs).
Mustard, ground.
Needles—knitting-machine needles.
Nickel ore; ferronickel; unwrought nickle and nickle wire (see Materials, raw); nickel compounds.
Nitrate of potash (see Potash salts); nitrate of soda (Chile saltpetre) [see Explosives (raw materials for their manufacture)].
Nitric acid [see Explosives (raw materials for their manufacture)].
Oats including rolled oats (included under Cereals).
Oil-cake (see Fodder-stuffs).
Oils for fuel (see Fuel-stuffs); oil of turpentine, rectified and unrectified.
Oils and stearines, vegetable, for the manufacture of margarine (also compound lard).
Oils, volatile.
Oilseeds and other oleaginous products, *viz.*, copra, sesameseed, cottonseed, earthnuts, soya beans, palm kernels, and linseed.
Oleo stock, (premier jus), oleo oil, (oleo and oleomargarine), oleo stearine. (See also Tallow).
Onions, edible.
Ores:—chrome ore, copper ore and slag derived therefrom, haematite iron ore, manganese ore, nickel ore, tin ore, vanadium ore, wolfram ore.
Palmkernels (see Oilseeds, etc.).
Paraffin †; paraffin candles.
Peas (both cooking and fodder peas) and beans (see Food-stuffs).
Petroleum of all kinds; petrol.
Pig iron (haematite).
Pigs, live.

* Raw and pulverised manurial lime are not included within the scope of the prohibition.
† This prohibition covers paraffin wax. [13-7-15.]

Pigskins.
Potash salts such as kainite, potash manure, and chloride of potash, potash lye, chlorate and perchlorate of potash, nitrate of potash.
Potassium and its compounds.
Potatoes; potato starch (see Starch).
Premier jus (oleo stock), oleo oil (oleo, oleomargarine), and oleo stearine. (See also Tallow).
Pyrites ("*vovlkis*" and "*jernkis*").
Rags (woollen and half-woollen), and shoddy.
Raw materials for building or repairing iron or steel ships, or for the manufacture or repair of arms or ammunition (see Materials, raw).
Resins, gums, and balsams.
Rice; rice groats (see Groats); rice starch (see Starch).
Rontgen apparatus and appurtenances.
Roots, barks, leaves, and seeds for medicinal use.
Rubber goods—cycle inner tubes and covers* and other goods principally made of rubber.
Rubber, raw (including rubber solution); reclaimed rubber; rubber waste.
Rye (included under Cereals); rye flour, etc. (see Flour).
Sacks, empty (cotton and jute); sackcloth of jute.
Saddlemakers' wares of all kinds, in the production of which the workers' wage does not, in the opinion of the Ministry of Justice, amount to at least 30 per cent of the value of the leather employed.
Saltpetre, and Chile saltpetre [see under Potash and Explosives (raw materials for their manufacture)].
Scrap brass, scrap copper, scrap gun-metal, scrap lead, scrap tin (see Materials, raw).
Seeds, barks, leaves, and roots for medicinal use; oleaginous seeds (see Oilseeds).
Sesame-seed (see Oilseeds, etc.).
Shellac.
Shoddy.
Silver and gold coin† or bullion (including foreign coins†), silver in plates.
Skins:—lamb and sheep skins, prepared or not prepared, pigskins; calfskins (see under Hides.)
Sodium and its compounds.
Soya beans, crushed (see Fodder); soya beans (see Oilseeds, etc.).
Starch (maize starch, rice starch, potato starch, sago starch, and wheat starch).
Stearines and oils, vegetable, for the manufacture of margarine (also compound lard).
Straw (see Fodder-stuffs).
Strontium and its compounds.
Sugar ‡
Sulphate of ammonia (see Manures); sulphate of copper (copper vitriol).
Sulphur and sulphuric acid [see Explosives (raw materials for their manufacture)]; sulphur compounds.
Superphosphates (see Manures).
Swedes (see Fodder-stuffs).
Syringes, (hand) and thermometers, for medical use.
Tallow (both beef and mutton tallow). (See also Oleo stock, etc.)
Tanning materials.
Tapioca.
Tar (coal tar); tar colours and organic ingredients for producing tar colours, including specially, aniline and aniline combinations, benzol, cresol, and metacresol.
Thermometers and hand syringes for medical use.
Tin of all kinds, old and new, and scrap tin (see Materials, raw); tin ore; chloride of tin; oxide of tin.
Tinned or galvanised iron plates and waste of tinned iron sheets (see Materials, raw).
Turpentine (see Resins); terpentine oil, rectified and unrectified.
Tyres (covers) and tubes (see under Rubber, and Motor Cars).
Vanadium ore (see Materials, raw); ferrovanadium.
Varnish (linseed oil varnish).
Vaseline (see Lubricants).

*The prohibition applies also to the export of cycles with tubes and covers fitted on, excepting cases where travellers bring cycles for their own use, provided these cases are not made an excuse for evasion of the prohibition.

† Travellers may carry with them gold and silver coins not exceeding 200 kroner in value.

‡ Licenses to export sugar will only be granted to sugar factories and refineries already established in Denmark, and only for such quantities of sugar as the coming harvest can justify. [2-9-15.]

Vegetable oils and stearines for the manufacture of margarine.
Wastes:—white waste (cleaning waste); cotton waste; rubber waste; waste of tinned sheets (see Materials, raw).
Weapons of all kinds including sporting guns, and distinctive component parts thereof.
Wheat (included under Cereals); wheat flour, etc. (see Flour); wheat starch (see Starch).
Wire, barbed.
Wolfram ore (see Materials, raw); ferrotungsten.
Wood, in blocks, beams, and boards.
Wool (sheep and lambs).
Woollen and half-woollen rags and shoddy.
Woollen yarn, whatever be the percentage of wool contained therein.
Woollen goods—woven and knitted woollen tricotage goods, whatever be the proportion of wool contained therein; all woven woollen goods (with the exception of curtain and furniture stuffs and passementeric) (the prohibition including wholly or partly made up articles of clothing).
Yarns—woollen (see Wool); cotton; hemp; jute; cocoanut.
Zinc in blocks and sheets (see Materials, raw).

NETHERLANDS.

LIST OF ARTICLES THE EXPORT OF WHICH IS PROHIBITED.

29th October 1915.

NOTES.

(1) *Exceptions.*—The Crown reserves to itself the right to grant exceptions in certain cases from the prohibitions of export established by Royal Decree, and (by a Royal Decree of 28th August, 1914) the Netherlands Minister of War is authorised in special cases to grant exemptions from any prohibitions to export specified goods which had then been issued or which might in future be issued.

A Notice of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce published in the "Nederlandsche Staatscourant" for the 11th July, 1915, lays down regulations concerning export licenses, *Inter alia*, it is prescribed that export licenses will only be issued for definitely described quantities of goods, and are to be valid only for a period of one month from the date of issue, unless a shorter period is fixed in the license.

(2) *Fishing Vessels.*—A Netherlands Law of the 9th July, 1915, prohibits the loading into, or transport in, fishing vessels, of goods of which the exportation is prohibited, in so far as such goods are not required for use on board exclusively. The Minister of Marine is empowered to grant exemptions from this prohibition in special circumstances.

(3) "*Central Bureaux.*"—Special bureaux [*centraal bureaux*] have been established by the Netherlands Government for the regulation of exportation of certain commodities [butter, cheese, pork]. The commodities in question may only be exported from the Netherlands when accompanied by a special export certificate [*uitvoerconsent*] issued by the respective bureau.

(4) *Export Declarations.*—In virtue of a Royal Decree of the 7th August, 1915, exporters of certain articles are required to state, to the satisfaction of the officials supervising the export, the name and place of residence of the original Dutch importer of the articles, or of the raw materials used in their manufacture.

According to Ministerial Resolutions of the 10th and 11th August, this requirement was to apply to rubber, linseed oil [cotton oil, cocoanut oil, sesame oil, ground-nut oil, soya oil], and margarine, but was revoked on the 22nd October so far as concerns the articles placed in square brackets, which have now been prohibited to be exported.

[The notes printed in small type under certain headings in the list below are in the nature of *explanations* of the scope, etc., of the prohibitions to which they refer. The majority of such explanatory notes are translations of Notes appended to the list of prohibited goods which are printed from time to time in the official Dutch paper the "Handelsberichten," and it should be borne in mind that they are in the nature of decisions on the part of the authorities administering the prohibitions, and appear to be liable to alteration or modification as the result of later decisions.]